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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/574,064	03/30/2006	Thomas Seidenbecher	2003P11724	9810
24131	7590	04/01/2008	EXAMINER	
LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP			COLUCCI, MICHAEL C	
P O BOX 2480			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/574,064	SEIDENBECHER, THOMAS
	Examiner	Art Unit
	MICHAEL C. COLUCCI	2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 13-25 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 13-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/30/2006.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 13-15, 18-20, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber US 6434524 B1 (hereinafter Weber) in view of Hinks et al. US 5678039 A (hereinafter Hinks).

Re claims 13, 19, and 20, Weber teaches selecting a text memory wherein alphanumeric message character strings are associated with alphanumeric identification expressions (Col. 9 lines 42-63);

finding in the text memory identification expressions associated with wildcard character strings contained in the computer program and replacing the wildcard character strings in the computer program with the associated message character strings in the text memory (Col. 9 lines 42-63 & Fig. 2), and thereby:

carrying out the finding and replacing steps during a runtime of an executable binary computer program (Col. 9 lines 42-63 & Fig. 2);

carrying out the replacing step by associating the message character strings with memory variables in the running computer programs (Col. 9 lines 42-63 & Fig. 2)

However, Weber fails to teach configuring a language of a computer program (Hinks Col. 3 lines 19-24).

Hinks teaches using editors, which may include a string editor, menu editor, dialog editor, and the like, the end user (translator) can easily access and manipulate the various resources of the program for carrying out translation. The translations themselves are stored back in the Translation Table. Once the end-user translator has completed the task of translating the resources, the translated text is merged back to sources. The Export/Import module is again employed, this time for generating a translated resource file. The translated resource file is similar to the original resource file, except that any necessary translations (e.g., translating an English text string into a French text string) have been carried out. In addition to translating text strings, other graphical user interface modifications, such as resizing of resources, have also been carried out.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention using replacing test with a wildcard in a computer language. Editing and replacing text allows for the easy accessing and manipulation of translating resources, where a user can assign wildcards to any function of a natural language or a computer language as a means for customization of short hand notation and keeping track of data type and location.

Re claims 14 and 21, Weber teaches the method according to claim 13, which comprises selecting the text memory such that the identification expressions (Col. 9

lines 42-63 & Fig. 2) contain alphanumeric name descriptors and alphanumeric field descriptors, and a respective field descriptor has an associated message character string (Col. 7 lines 14-30).

Re claims 15 and 22, Weber teaches the method according to claim 14, wherein an identification expression in the text memory is found for a wildcard character string (Col. 9 lines 42-63 & Fig. 2) by evaluating a path (Col. 16 lines 4-30) for the wildcard character string, and wherein the path is formed from at least one of the name descriptors (Col. 7 lines 14-30).

contained in a computer program (Hinks Col. 3 lines 19-24).

Hinks teaches using editors, which may include a string editor, menu editor, dialog editor, and the like, the end user (translator) can easily access and manipulate the various resources of the program for carrying out translation. The translations themselves are stored back in the Translation Table. Once the end-user translator has completed the task of translating the resources, the translated text is merged back to sources. The Export/Import module is again employed, this time for generating a translated resource file. The translated resource file is similar to the original resource file, except that any necessary translations (e.g., translating an English text string into a French text string) have been carried out. In addition to translating text strings, other graphical user interface modifications, such as resizing of resources, have also been carried out.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention using replacing test with a wildcard in a computer language by evaluating a path using name descriptors. Editing and replacing text allows for the easy accessing and manipulation of translating resources, where a user can assign wildcards to any function of a natural language or a computer language as a means for customization of short hand notation and keeping track of data type and location. Further the use of a path and descriptors is well known, where a path is the particular location of strings in a directory or memory. The use of descriptor in combination with a path evaluation gives a user capability to access files, in order to accomplish a task such as editing.

Re claims 18 and 25, Weber teaches the method according to claim 13, which comprises reading the respective wildcard expressions to be replaced from a memory variable in a dialog structure in the computer program (Col. 9 lines 42-63).

3. Claims 16, 17, 23, and 24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber US 6434524 B1 (hereinafter Weber) in view of Hinks et al. US 5678039 A (hereinafter Hinks) and further in view of Cseri et al. US 6708164 B1 (hereinafter Cseri).

Re claims 16 and 23, Weber in view of Hinks fails to teach the method according to claim 13, which comprising selecting the XML format for configuring the text memory,

and finding the identification expressions by interpreting XML tags (Cseri Col. 8 lines 33-44).

Cseri teaches that a query is constructed to generate a universal table. A universal table includes meta data columns for element tags and meta data columns for parent tags. A universal table also encodes the XML generic identifiers and attribute names in the table column names. Once the element tags and the parent tags are added to a universal table, the universal table fully describes an XML data stream. The present invention is not limited to use with a particular universal table format. Hierarchical results, such as XML data can be produced from a number of universal table formats.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention an XML table in memory storing tagged expressions. Using XML for the purposes of tagging allows for the editing and labeling or tagging of text and wildcard strings specific to a user, where a user can specify a start or end tag (as well as other tags <title>, <name>, <author>, etc.) relative to a markup language (html, xml, etc.).

Re claim 17 and 24, The Weber in view of Hinks fails to teach the method according to claim 16, which comprises storing identification expressions and message texts in an XML table in the XML text memory (Cseri Col. 8 lines 33-44).

Cseri teaches that a query is constructed to generate a universal table. A universal table includes meta data columns for element tags and meta data columns for

parent tags. A universal table also encodes the XML generic identifiers and attribute names in the table column names. Once the element tags and the parent tags are added to a universal table, the universal table fully describes an XML data stream. The present invention is not limited to use with a particular universal table format. Hierarchical results, such as XML data can be produced from a number of universal table formats.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention an XML table in memory storing tagged expressions. Using XML for the purposes of tagging allows for the editing and labeling or tagging of text and wildcard strings specific to a user, where a user can specify a start or end tag (as well as other tags <title>, <name>, <author>, etc.) relative to a markup language (html, xml, etc.).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 6601065 B1, US 6721727 B2, US 6732095 B1, US 6934712 B2, US 6785651 B1, US 6961694 B2, US 6985864 B2, US 7058634 B2, US 6834276 B1.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-

270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Colucci Jr.
Patent Examiner
AU 2626
(571)-270-1847
Michael.Colucci@uspto.gov

/Richemond Dorvil/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2626